

SPECIAL.

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Next door to the Post Office,

Rosser Avenue, · · Brandon.**MANITOBA WHEAT IN ENGLAND**

The Relative Values of Manitoba and Duluth Wheat in British Markets—An Interesting Report.

Some four weeks ago the *Manitoba* Farmers sent to England samples of Manitoba wheat from northern and from Northern Dakota grown wheat, grading it hard, asking that a report of the market value of these might be turned in, course. The report is not yet to hand but David Bannerman, Glasgow, sends a sample of air 2 northern, when he says is above the average of Manitoba hard wheat now offering in that market, and a very valuable report which is given below:

GLASGOW, Jan. 12th, 1888.
Richard Waugh, Esq., No. 1 West Farmer Office, Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs.—I only received your esteemed favor of the 24th ult., and this morning the three samples which you sent.

The No. 1 Dakota is of a quality never seen here, so far as I know. It seems quite like Manitoba, and differs much from what is known as No. 1 hard Duluth wheat in this Market, and which comes or is supposed to come from Minnesota and Dakota.

First, as to Manitoba wheats in this market. Last year everything went smoothly as to quality, for nearly all, though not quite, was straight No. 1 hard. On this year's crop all is uncertainty, owing to the variation in quality. Little or no straight No. 1 hard has come so far, or even No. 2 hard. Most of wheat has come, and there has been no great quantity at all, has been Northern, whether No. 2 or a mixture of No. 1 and No. 2 it is rather hard to guess. I send forthwith an average sample of what is being received.

Last year most of the wheat, not all, was sold on inspector's certificates; this year there is more disposition to sell by sample or by "fair average quality." Selling on certificate was highly satisfactory; selling otherwise is not likely to be so, but on the contrary, is sure to leave room for endless discussion and dispute. So long as there is an impression in the Dominion, one knows the article one is handling, and in my opinion it would be wise that transactions should be based on inspection certificates alone. This will be the only safe course for parties on this side, and on yours alike.

Second, as to the relative difference. Of Manitoban wheats of this year's crop it is impossible to speak with certainty of actual experience for the reason just given. Of course No. 1 hard is most valuable, and there a difference of at least 6d. to gd. a quarter between it and No. 1 Northern; by and by when trials have been made, probably inc from 9d. to 1s. I should fancy that No. 2 hard would be as valuable for our millers as No. 1 Northern, perhaps more.

The relative value of Duluth and Manitoba wheat is with us quite an important question. Last year's No. 1 hard Duluth was better than this year's and was sold generally 6d. a quarter under the price of No. 1 hard Manitoba. This year it is not yet certain what the difference may be. Eventually I think the preference will be in favor of No. 2 hard or No. 1 Northern Manitoban, as against the new No. 1 hard Duluth. However, of this I am not quite certain. Some millers don't like the Manitoban so well as the other, believing Manitoban to be less dry and not so strong.

Just as things look at present I expect to see Manitoban wheat take a prominent position in this market during the coming spring and summer.

If there is any other information I will gladly give it.

Advise your people, who look to this side for customers, to sell by grade rather than any other way. If the grade is too high that can be remedied; I believe some lowering of it has already taken place.

D. BANNERMAN.

EDUCATION IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Board of Education held an interesting session at Regina on Jan. 26th. Members present: Bishop Pinkham, Father Leduc, Judge Wetmore, Rev. Mr. McLean, Messrs. Second and Forget. The examinations were fixed for the second Tuesday in February. The percentage required by the board at the examinations is: First and second A, fifty per cent of each subject and seventy per cent of the whole; second class A and B, thirty-five per cent of each subject and fifty per cent of the whole; third class, thirty-five and fifty. Messrs. Second and McLean moved that in the opinion of this Board it is necessary to make provision for the instruction and training of teachers in the public schools in the science of education and art of teaching, and the Board feels the appointment of a Normal school principal whose duty it would be to hold Normal school sessions in different parts of the country would have the best possible result in increasing the efficiency of teachers and stimulating education. Therefore, be it resolved that the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to urge on the Dominion Government the advisability of granting the sum of \$5,000 in the next financial year for Normal school purposes. The resolution was carried. A sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Fong-t, McLean and Second, was appointed to complete the work of the Board which adjourned until March.

Collision at Sudbury.

Sudbury, Feb. 1.—A pitch-in between two freight trains on the C. P. R. near here did considerable damage. It seems Conductor Conway's train had come to a standstill on the grade on account of the engine not having sufficient steam. Conductor Conway then proceeded to flag Hellott's train, which he knew was coming close behind. Upon opening the car door, Conway saw that the rear train was behind only a few feet of him, and he leaped from his dangerous position barely in time. The engine of the rear train dashed into the car and literally demolished it. Breaksman Burrows, who was reclining on a cushion in the car, was found afterwards on the side of the track unharmed, still reclining on the same cushion. The engine was badly damaged. The engineer, E. Burns, and the fireman, Reynolds, jumped from the engine and saved themselves.

Lacrosse Convention.

The Manitoba Lacrosse Association organized.—The officers for the year.

The first Provincial Lacrosse Convention met last week. There were present the following delegates:

Nineth—J. Howden, A. M. St. John.

Winnipeg—Fred Walker, M. T. Quigley and H. Dexter.

Brandon—R. M. Matheson and A. G. G. e.

Plum Creek—W. H. Hill, H. McHugh and Frank Mulvey.

Minnedosa—W. W. Beynon.

Portage la Prairie—Mr. Atkinson.

Mr. Beynon took the chair and Mr. Quigley acted as secretary for the day.

A couple of hours was taken up in discussing the constitution, which was finally passed.

It is practically the same constitution that which governs the Canadian Lacrosse Association. It provides that the management shall be the hands of the Lacrosse Association. The next business was the election of officers, and it resulted as follows:

Honorary President—W. A. Macdonald, president of the Brandon club.

President—Robert Young, vice-president of the Ninth.

First Vice-President—Geo. W. Ross of Minnedosa.

Second Vice-President—W. H. Bell of Plum Creek.

Secretary-Treasurer—M. T. Quigley of the Winnipegs.

Executive Council—A. M. St. John (Vice-

President), J. D. Morton (Vice-President), A. G. G. e. (Lebanon), W. Hopkins (Plum Creek), H. Dexter (Winnipeg), E. O. Dennis (Minnedosa).

Most of the elections were uncontested, but there was a contest for the presi-

dency between Mr. Young and Mr. Bell.

Plum Creek. Mr. Young was elected by a majority of one. The officers are mostly active lacrosse players, and the interest in the game will be well looked after them.

A committee of one from each club

appointed to draw up rules to cover the games. They will probably meet next week.

It is likely they will decide that the championship will be held until the changes are challenged and beaten, in place of de-

termining the superiority of the clubs by a

scheduled series of games. It is also con-

sidered likely that they will adopt the ten-

hour play rule to govern the matches. The great advantage of this plan is that it

minimizes the possibility of teams winning by tricks, necessitates the players giving

into trim, and assures patrons of the spec-

that they will see a good game.

The magnificent silver cup donated to

competition by the senior team, was han-

ded over to the Association. The junior

championships will be held by the

Winnipeg Juniors, champions of last year.

It was also handed over to the Association.

The next convention will be held at Brandon.—Free Press.

\$2,500,000.00 BLAZE

Great Fire in New York City—A Blaze of Broadway Stores Caused

New York, Jan. 26th.—The blaze at the store of Henry Rogers & Co., at 10 Broadway, early this morning, it seems to and destroyed the five stories occupied by dealers in clothing, millinery, etc., causing a total loss of \$2,500,000. Michael Reilly, assistant foreman of the building, No. 9, was badly injured, and has since died. Foreman Sherman, of engine No. 7, was hurt, and also Assistant Foreman John M. Murphy, of engine No. 10, who helped to rescue Sherman. The loss, as far as can be estimated, is \$2,500,000; insurance of fire \$150,000. Maloney, Charles A. Yost & Co., lost \$100,000 insured. Louis Metzger, \$40,000 insured, unknown. Nos. 535 and 536, old American buildings, would be taken by no insurance company except at high rates, and are a total loss. Gottbold & Co.'s loss is \$2,000. Holland Manufacturing Company, care \$40,000 insurance and had small loss.

Following is a list of the buildings destroyed and damaged, with the names of their owners and addresses:

West side of Broadway, No. 545, S. S. Kirby, of Calumet, Robina & Co., \$200,000; 547, John H. McLean, \$175,000; 549 and 551, Huron Solley & Co., \$150,000; 553, Beckman estate, \$175,000; 555, John J. Astor, \$250,000; 557 and 559, E. Detmold, \$500,000; 561, Hiram Simbly, \$200,000. East side, water and falling walls, \$150,000. Horace S. Ely, 552 and 554, Ward Astor; 121 Mercer street, owned by the Earl and Ear Hospital.

DAUGHTER AND LOVER

Omaha, Feb. 2.—William Hagel, a handsome, smooth-voiced young fellow, now here from Denver last fall and winter, and a favorite in the good graces of Mrs. McNamara, self into the good graces of Mrs. McNamee, a dashing and wealthy young widow. He preferred by Mr. P. B. Sullivan, husband of the widow. She had been separated from her husband for a number of years, and he was engaged to be married to her. Her father was opposed to the match, however, and he favored the suit of John A. McNamee, who was by Congresswoman from this state, and he declared, was amenable to every law. Hagel made the statement that he agreed with his father in this regard, and that he had a clear case of personal merit, and that the widow was engaged to be married to him. His father was opposed to the match, however, and he favored the suit of John A. McNamee, who was by Congresswoman from this state, and he declared, was amenable to every law. Hagel made the statement that he agreed with his father in this regard, and that he had a clear case of personal merit, and that the widow was engaged to be married to him. His father was opposed to the match, however, and he favored the suit of John A. McNamee, who was by Congresswoman from this state, and he declared, was amenable to every law. Hagel made the statement that he agreed with his father in this regard, and that he had a clear case of personal merit, and that the widow was engaged to be married to him. His father was opposed to the match, however, and he favored the suit of John A. McNamee, who was by Congresswoman from this state, and he declared, was amenable to every law.

Although a train runs only once a week, the Russell branch of the M. & N. R. R. road has been open all winter and no accident has been experienced from snow.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

Brandon Weekly Mail

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1888

"TANGIBLE EXPRESSION, ETC."

Our Grit neighbor has an article on "The R.R.V. and the Traitors," which, to say the least of it, is very suggestive. Webster says a traitor is one who betrays, and, as Greenway, Prendergast, C. P. Brown and other lights in the Grit faction with whom our Grit neighbor is well acquainted, are the leading betrayers of this province, a disinterested spectator would attribute the allusion to them. As, however, the reference is to the gentlemen who are promoting the compromise for the suspension of the R.R.V.R., it is very well that it should be dissected in the light of reason. It is but a few months since the same local Grit press said the construction of the R.R.V.R. could give but "tangible expression to a sentiment," and the question now is, Are the works proposed in lieu of the R.R.V.R. of more importance—especially to the west—than a tangible expression of a sentiment? This is what the electors must consider, to bring the matter down to a business basis. The construction of a railway from Brandon to the coal fields means a reduction in the price of soft coal from \$9 to at least \$5 a ton, and every housekeeper knows whether that saving per year is of more importance to him than a "tangible expression of a sentiment." It costs the average farmer to the south and the south-west, residents of that section of country to be traversed by the projected lines of road, about 8 cents a bushel to haul wheat to a railway, when that cost would be reduced to a quarter of the amount, or make a saving of 6¢ or \$60 a year, on a thousand bushels of wheat, and is that not of more consequence than a "tangible expression to a sentiment?" Again, the improvement of navigation on the Red and the Assiniboin rivers, while there is a difference of opinion as to their importance as waterways, yet expenditures means the enhancement of their value as water powers—a matter of much significance to all the towns and villages along their routes, and the circulation of a lot of money while the improvements were being made, is a matter of no small moment to the public. In any case, these matters are of more importance to the public than a "tangible expression of a sentiment." In any case, though the R.R.V. road were equipped and freely operated, even in Old Manitoba, upon the constitutionality of which even legal talent is divided, it means but an assistance to Winnipeg, and the Conservative party fully believe Winnipeg is not the whole of Manitoba. The Free Press, an organ certainly equal in ability to the local Grit prints, declares that in any event the western part of Manitoba—the added territory—can have no competing roads until the C.P.R.'s monopoly is bought off; and the desire of the Conservatives is, this being the case, to have the best done for our people, and the Grit organ calls them "traitors" for doing so. Now, calmly, dear reader of the West, which do you prefer to see, these local lines built and the expenditures on the other projected works made or a "tangible expression given to a sentiment" for the benefit of Winnipeg? Is it not a fact that the parties who prefer the latter are the real, the genuine traitors to your substantial interests?

The passing of that resolution at the Conservative convention denouncing Norquay's leadership is the red rag on the horns of that mad bull, Judas Junior, and he foams like that celebrated quadruped. He declares it is an effort "to wreck the Conservative party." Judas was established here and supported by plunder from the public purse, to bolster up Norquayism, and seeing his liege lord denounced by the Conservative party, he rises up in the last stages of despair. He says it "was a heartless and cowardly move." How do the Conservatives of East Brandon County like to be called heartless cowards by a Judas of the Robinson stripe? But who is this Robinson, anyway? About 15 months ago he was taken charge of and championed by Norquay, Wilson and Lakiviere in the District of Woodlands, and through their influence elected for that constituency. He was no sooner elected than he told upwards of a dozen people—Mr. James A. Johnson, of this city, among the number—that he had entered into an arrangement with C. P. Brown, the loyal and true Conservative who has now joined Greenway's forces, by which the Norquay Government was to be defeated and another Conservative (if government was to be established in its stead—in short, that he had sold out the Norquay outfit to Brown and Greenway. Norquay influenced one of their men with the Speakership, Robinson was promised more plunder and he wrote in his Portage paper, "the split in the Conservative ranks has been healed." This is the political pole-cat who now talks of "wrecking the Conservative party."

heathenishness and cowardice • stabbing Norquay in the back, etc., etc. Is it not a nice hour in the day when birds of this repute set themselves up as party censors and dictate to the Conservative party? We believe the Conservatives of western Manitoba have learned one very important lesson, and have concluded they can wink at sys-

ting no longer. They are fully convinced it is better to throw over the Norquays, the Robinsons and all tricksters and traitors of their stamp, than to allow their interests to be irretrievably ruined. They have borne with it from day to day, hoping for a change, but the change came the wrong way, and a decision to retreat has been decided on. They are fully convinced that it is in the power of their party to effect such legislation for this country as will rebound to their credit and if the Norquays and the Robinsons cannot fill the bill they will start out with other material. This is the resolve, and we advise Robinson to put on his night-cap and pick his teeth with their conclusion.

It is a clear case that with the present mixed condition of Manitoba politics, it much is to be done in the near future, a provincial convention of the Conservative party must be held at once, to decide on a basis of action. It is generally conceded nothing can be hoped for under Grit rule, even if the destinies of the province were in the hands of able men than the Greenways, the Martins and the Smarts. Situated as Manitoba is in the heart of the confederacy, its proper development and growth must play an important part in the progress of Confederation. Again, to grow and develop, our fair province must receive much consideration at the hands of the Government which it is unreasonable to expect with a Grit Government fighting it at every step for the advancement of partisan rather than provincial ends. It is also just as certain nothing good could result in a repetition of Norquay rule, even if there was a chance of repeating it, which is altogether out of the question with Mr. Norquay at the head of the party. There are some who express confidence in Mr. Norquay, and perhaps the number is not very small either, but the number is certainly not the half of the population. What is wanted then is an assembly of independent minded delegates, who will regard the province's interests from a broad, national point of view and not from that of individual interests. In the hands of such a delegation a suitable platform would be adopted and a suitable leader would be selected. It is not at all necessary that a leader should be towering in ability above all his colleagues, though certain ability is necessary, but he should have foresight, fixity of principle, and the faculty of holding men together. It, with these, he took the precaution to be surrounded with men of ability in their respective departments, his success would be assured. The great trouble with Mr. Norquay was, he invariably wanted to run the whole business of the country himself and never desired the company of men of equal ability with himself, and especially of men who could not be led by the nose as he desired them. It was voting power he invariably wanted and not talent. So far, we have heard the names of Messrs. Daly, Howell, Harris and Scarth mentioned in connection with the leadership, and any one of them, if supported on proper principles, would meet the necessities of the times; it is certain Mr. Norquay's days are over. As matters stand, we do not know the day a dissolution may be announced, and if the Conservatives want to accomplish anything they should be ready for the contest with their platform and their leader before the people. As a leader, we believe Mr. Daly would be particularly acceptable to the people, if he would accept the responsibility, but because of his residing in our midst, we are not anxious to press his claims particularly. All we desire is to have all interests fully considered at a properly constituted convention, and we shall then accept whatever the good sense of such a meeting might consider best for the party and the country.

Some noodler down at Glenboro writes the Free Press decrying the new Conservative platform on the ground it will not raise the wheat blockades. Will the noodler explain how the R.R.V.R. built from Fort Rouge to Westlynne could raise them? How its operation could for instance relieve a glut at Glenboro, when the nearest station would be over 100 miles distant? But the trouble is these gentlemen do not want to understand. One of the advantages of the Conservative platform if adopted is this. It would so dampen the force of the agitations in this country that the C.P.R.'s credit would advance and enable them to raise money to build the necessary elevators at Port Arthur. With these built the C.P.R. could employ all its rolling stock between the wheat growing points and Port Arthur, and thus prevent the possibility of another blockade. Can the Glenboro scurvy and others of his ilk get such ideas as this through their pates?

THE bitterness with which the Grit prints attack the compromise suggested at the late Conservative meeting here is the best evidence of its popularity and suitability at the present juncture. They fear it will take with the people and thus knock the bottom out of the kettle of taffy they have been holding for the past year.

The resolutions passed at the Paun Creek meeting on Friday last—an assembly of over 200 people—though non-political, show the wisdom of the platform adopted by the Liberal-Conservatives at their mass meeting here two days before. They show that what the people desire, when they come down to sober thought, is not the R.R.V.R. in any way and other will of the wisps, resurrected by the Grit party for political ends, but branch lines of the C.P.R. to give them means of access to the outside world. It is a very nice thing for the Grit papers to show the beauties of competition in their minds' eye, but that does not give a railway to struggling settlers who have to travel twenty to fifty miles to haul their wheat and firewood, and that, too, in a section of country that even the Free Press admits can be traversed by no other line than C.P.R. branches, under the C.P.R. monopoly. We are glad to see that even Mr. Kirchhofer has come to the same opinion as ourselves on this matter, and was willing at the meeting to accept the C.P.R. "grinding monopoly" and all, and did not even make a reference to the burial of the R.R.V.R., much less to its resurrection. If the C.P.R. monopoly can be bought out so much the better; but if this cannot be done, sensible people naturally conclude the best thing the people can do is to strengthen its hands to enable it to build the branches, the storage capacity and the rolling stock that are required to do the business of the country.

The Free Press is out with the statement the Winnipeg Board of Trade has replies from correspondents all along the C.P.R. refusing the statements of the C.P.R. agents as to the wheat blockade, and it seems to take these replies as gospel. For our part we would prefer to know the politics of Board's correspondents before we could say anything about their replies. There are, of course, hundreds of reliable grits in the country when the matter in question is anything but politics, but if the average Grit thought he could make a point against Conservatism by declaring Sir John was responsible for the past devastations of Asiatic Cholera he would not hesitate to say so. We can give the names of wheat buyers here who say the representations made by Mr. Peters, the C.P.R. agent here, are true to the letter.

THE FREE PRESS OF WEDNESDAY SAYS:—"It is not long since Sir George Stephen, in his open letter to the C.P.R. shareholders, sought to make it appear that his line is by law entitled to monopoly rights in this province as originally bounded."

This is not strictly correct. What Sir George contends is that a provincial charter is not sufficient to authorize the crossing of the international boundary; that such a charter must be ratified by the Federal Government before operation across the line can take place, constitutionally; and that the Federal Government can not ratify so long as the C.P.R. contract stands as it does. It is a dence of a job to drive this much through the skull of a clear Grit.

Plum Creek Meeting.

A public meeting was called by Wm. Smith, reeve of Glenwood Municipality, for the purpose of discussing the vital question of Railways and Fuel, and was held at Souris 3rd Feby. There was a large gathering of ratepayers present from Glenwood, Whitewater and Oakland Municipalities.

Reeve Smith took the chair and after the reading of a communication from J. A. Smart,

Minister of Public Works regretting his inability to be present, the following persons were called upon to address the meeting: T. M. Daly, M. P. J. N. Kirchhofer, M. P. P., J. H. Browne, J. H. Hartney, W. H. Sowden and others.

Mr. Daly after speaking for some time on the subject for which the meeting was called, brought forward a proposition to compromise with the C.P.R. as follows: The C.P.R. Co'y, to be allowed the monopoly for 3 years longer and in lieu of that the C.P.R. shall build during 1888, the following branch line, namely: The Souris branch, from Brandon to the coal field, to extend the Glenboro branch 20 miles, to extend the South western branch to the western boundary of the Province. The meeting was unanimous in favor of the proposal.

Mr. Browne in his address dealt entirely with the fuel question and gave the following figures: The distance from the Souris coal fields to Emerson 260 miles, to Brandon 150, to Portage la Prairie 225, to Winnipeg via Brandon branch 300, via South western branch 310 miles. The probable cost of coal at the pit \$2.00 per ton, freight 1 cent per mile per ton, profit for the dealer \$1.00 per ton. According to the above figures coal can be laid down and sold at Winnipeg for \$6. Emerson \$5.60. Portage \$5.25. Brandon \$4.50. Mr. Browne also stated that the Souris coal was of an excellent quality and at present there is nothing to prove that it is in any way inferior to the soft coal now in the market.

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

Moved by W.H. Sowden, sec. by J.S. Hitchcock that in the opinion of the ratepayers of the Municipalities of Glenwood, Whitewater and Oakland here assembled, it is of the utmost importance that the Souris branch of the C.P.R. should be built from Brandon and continued in a south-westerly direction to the coal fields and the Glenboro branch be extended 20 miles and that a commencement theron should be made at the earliest possible moment in the coming spring and that in order to bring the strongest influence to bear upon the proper authorities in the matter that a petition be addressed to the President and

Directors of the C.P.R. and the Minister of Railways setting our claims to the immediate commence and completion of the said rail-way branches, be prepared and signed by all who are interested. Ca

The following committee was appointed to draft a petition, prepare state and collecting signatures with reference to the extension of railways and the fuel question, with power to the members: Reeve Smith, J. S. Hitchcock, W. H. Sowden, B. E. Hopkins, Geo. McCullough, J. H. Hartney, Wm. Longfellow, Revelli, H. Hall, J. J. Arane, J. Peay, Reeve Nicoll, J. Ellett, J. A. Heier, W. S. Woolley, A. B. Carroll, Thos. Loehlert, J. N. Kirchhofer and Wm. Wenman.

J. DOLMAGE, Secy.

List of School Lands Sold at Brandon on Tuesday week.

The following is a list of the school lands sold by auction at Brandon on Tuesday, January 31, together with the names of the purchasers and the price paid per acre:

Angus McDonald, Brandon, n.w. § 29, 8, 17 w. \$7; and u. & § 29, 8, 17 w. \$7.

Thomas B. Waddington, Brandon, s.w. § 29, 9, 17 w. \$5.

R. H. Swallow and Jas. Byers, Douglas, s.w. § 11, 11, 17 w. \$7.50.

J. C. Kavanaugh, Brandon, n.w. § 29, 8, 18 w. \$6.

Hugh McPherson, Brandon Hills, n.w. § 11, 9, 18 w. \$5.

William Blight, Brandon Hills, n.w. § 29, 9, 18 w. \$7.

G. H. Hale and E. Harris, Brandon, s.w. § 29, 9, 18 w. \$7.

John Brooks, Chater, n.w. § 11, 11, 18 w. \$6.

Thomas Magill, Brandon, s.w. § 11, 11, 18 w. \$6.

John Bairdshaw, Brandon, s.w. § 11, 11, 19 w. \$10.

W. J. Parker, Brandon, s.w. § 11, 10, 20 w. \$8.

John Nichol, Roseland, s.e. § 11, 10, 20 w. \$9.40.

Peter Leitch, Alexander, n.w. § 29, 10, 21 w. \$5.

James Loethian, Pipestone, s.w. § 29, 7, 26 w. \$5.

George Cheasty, Alexander, s.e. § 29, 10, 21 w. \$5.

OAK LAKE

Robt. Sutherland, s.w. the reeve of Sifton, is mentioned, among others, as likely to be induced to come forward to contest this riding with Mr. McLean, the present member, in the event of a general election.

Mr. L. Cook has sold out his hotel at Oak Lake to Alford & Co., the sale consisted of the hotel, with furniture and other buildings and village lots.

There was no Church of England service at Oak Lake on Sunday, Rev. Chas. Cumney having gone to Griswold to assist with the opening service at St. Margaret's church there.

Grain is moving off from this point pretty freely. There appears to be no scarcity of cars, at least nothing to call for special comment all things considered.

A by law has been submitted to the municipality of Woodworth for a \$1,000 bonus to the Oak Lake mill, which will be voted on next week.

A well known Indian returned to Oak Lake on Saturday, after his regular hunting tour, having killed nine deer and one moose besides trapping several muskrat and beaver.

Weather of the past week has been most delightful and spring like, overcoats having been thrown aside.

Postoffice Inspector, W. W. McLeod paid Oak Lake a flying visit last week.

WOODWORTH.

Council met on January 23rd; members all present.

Bond—Spiers—That the N.W. § 36-11-23 and the S.W. § 18-12-24 be not assessed for special school tax as we find by School Act, 1887, they are exempt. Carried.

Spiers—Shaw—That the Council submit a by law to the ratepayers of the Municipality of Woodworth for the purpose of granting a bonus of \$1,000 towards the erection of a grist mill at Oak Lake. Carried.

Shaw—Bond—That the plans for ice-breaks as prepared by J. H. Brownlee be accepted by this Council. Carried.

T. Spiers—A. Steven—That the Reeve and Couns. Shaw and Bond be a committee to receive tenders and let the contract for building the ice-breaks to the Griswold, Oak Lake and Virden bridges, and look after the performance of the work till the contracts are finished. Carried.

Gintz—T. Spiers—That the committee be limited to the expenditure of \$2,300 on construction of these bridges. Carried.

J. Spiers—Gintz—That the Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay all sums in connection with the construction of ice-breaks on the order of the committee appointed to oversee said work. Carried.

J. Spiers—Bond—That a grant of \$25 be given to the Winnipeg general hospital. Carried.

By-law No. 16, appointing time and places for taking the vote of by-law No. 15 was introduced and passed; vote to take place on Feb'y. 21st.

Council adjourned to meet on March 6th. T. R. Todd, Clerk.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 5.—C. P. Brown here on private business, and again a flutter in the potato market by announcing that he desired to purchase several thousand bushels of potatoes at the lowest and prime price. The market immediately brightened up and the price rose 15¢ per bushel within four hours. Mr. Lewis then dropped out, with an extra rubber band around his waist, and went out into the country and began buying at what he termed prime price, while the city dealers did not even mean to calculate the big margin they would have on their stocks if they had at their disposal. They, however, discovered Mr. Lewis' plan after a couple of days and soon came down again with a rush, and soon the disappointed dealers offed well at the regular potato price. Mr. Lewis had purchased nearly 11,000 bushels and will purchase 100 bushels if it is possible.

Clark's Crossing, N. W. T., Feb. 4.—Mrs. McInnes, an English lady spending the winter in Saskatoon, met with a serious accident yesterday by the unintentional discharge of a gun in the hands of her son. The charge entered the calf of her leg, inflicting a painful wound. The sufferer is doing as well as can be expected, but there being no surgeon in the colony it is impossible to say the extent of her injury. Hopes are entertained that it is not dangerous.

Halifax, Feb. 1.—A brutal murder, of known character, came in from Antigonish yesterday, and got a speedy trial. During the trial, Mr. Carril was held down by another man named Campbell, and when he left the dock, he was followed by a constable who had been sent to bring him home some time ago. A constable was detailed to look after him during the last few days. She was confined in her room by her father, and the constable under her bed was concealed a young man named John Maxwell, of Toronto. Mrs. Maxwell, and when she left, the constable chased a ticket for Changie, but stopped at Peterborough, where he was taken before the magistrate, who committed her to the jail. While Maxwell was confined in the cell, his case was dismissed, as no charge was brought against him.

Hamilton, Jan. 30.—A Toronto constable named Fraser came to Hamilton yesterday to hang up his 17-year-old daughter, Ellen, who had left his home some time ago. A constable was detailed to look after her during the last few days. She was confined in her room by her father, and the constable under her bed was concealed a young man named John Maxwell, of Toronto. Mrs. Maxwell, and when she left, the constable chased a ticket for Changie, but stopped at Peterborough, where he was taken before the magistrate, who committed her to the jail.

London, Jan. 30.—The St. James Gazette says it has an authentic adviser from Petersburg that an army officer was shot and killed in the region of the heart was taken in a hospital where the doctors declared the wound was mortal. The officer, who admitted he had shot himself in the shoulder, was a member of a secret society that had banded together to assassinate the Czar, and in the hospital who overheard the confession were immediately arrested. The physician who was present at the scene of the shooting was released on bail, after being strongly urged to secrecy regarding the officer's statement. The full confession of the officer was taken in writing.

Nanaimo, Feb. 4.—An import was yesterday on the body of Robert Conner, who was killed in the explosion on January 23; in the Wellington mine. The trial of the evidence showed that the explosion took place in the face of the east. The foreman's verdict was rendered: "We, the jury, according to evidence produced, unanimously agree that Robt. Conner, on the 23rd January, 1888, came to his death from the effects of an explosion in the east level No. 5 shaft, Wellington colliery, caused by blowing out shot in Lancet No. 100 powder igniting powder and dust. We believe that No. 5 pit was a well-ventilated mine. We also agree that the management of the mine was good, and attach no blame to the managers. We would recommend that the miners of all mines be supplied with "white" miners, or that double doors be concealed, and that the Mining act be more strictly carried out in regard to cross cuts; that less powder be used in blasting, and that competent men be employed to oversee the fusing of the sticks. We, the jury, beg to thank and congratulate you on the courteous and impartial manner in which you have conducted this enquiry.

Signed,
ROBERT CONNER.
Witness.

Washington, Feb. 4th—Dane Keene of San Francisco, talked to the house committee on foreign affairs, for an hour this morning in support of Chinnery's bill prohibiting Chinese immigration. He declared there would be nothing for the Chinese miners in San Francisco schools to do if something were not done to stop the influx of Chinese, as no white person will care to trade by Chinese. Keene sketched a map of Chinatown in the heart of San Francisco, picured the manner in which the inhabitants of that quarter burrowed into the ground, existed in filth, spread disease by radiation and squalor, driving all decent white people. He said in nine hours in Chinatown there were 67 houses of prostitution, 150 gambling houses, and opium dens innumerable. During the argument Keene became very earnest in his denunciation of the Chinese. He was almost silent when those who opposed the ultimate prohibition of emigration and Mr. Hart, of Illinois, a member of the committee, put a number of questions which tended to irritate the speaker to an almost uncontrollable degree. He did not believe in extreme legislation on the subject of emigration, hence opened the gates of wrath upon the heart of Keene. Mr. Hart, who declared he would go into the district of Illinois member in the approaching campaign and make him's constituents their representative in Congress with the data, snakes and baked snails, while the California declared Hart would have no constituents to represent. Keene will have a hearing before the senate committee on foreign relations on the subject.

POTATO MARKET EVITED.

Mr. Lewis, a St. Paul speculator, arrived in Winnipeg a few days ago and caused a flutter in the potato market by announcing that he desired to purchase several thousand bushels of potatoes at the lowest and prime price. The market immediately brightened up and the price rose 15¢ per bushel within four hours. Mr. Lewis closed his pack-horse, with an extra rubber band around his waist, and went out into the country and began buying at what he termed prime price, while the city dealers did not even mean to calculate the big margin they would have on their stocks if they had at their disposal. They, however, discovered Mr. Lewis' plan after a couple of days and soon came down again with a rush, and soon the disappointed dealers offed well at the regular potato price. Mr. Lewis had purchased nearly 11,000 bushels and will purchase 100 bushels if it is possible. Mr. Lewis is buying three potatoes for the San Fran market for seed, and he says they are the best in the world. He intends to buy nearly 100 bushels worth of seed potatoes south in heated refrigerators and

GRAND SLAUGHTER SALE!

—O F—

BOOTS & SHOES !

T. T. ATKINSON,

Has moved his stock of Boots and Shoes into

The Golden Lion,

where he will sell at cost or even under to close. The stock comprises all the Latest Styles and best Quality of Canadian and American Manufacture, also the balance of the Golden Lion stock of

Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishings at Bankrupt Prices !

or he will sell the whole stock at a rate on the s. Any person wishing to start business will find a grand opening and a good bargain by calling and seeing the stock.

The Stock must be Sold !!

as I have taken an interest in a lumber business and must leave here by the 1st of April, 1888.

SO LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

T. T. ATKINSON,

Brandon.

VICTIOUS MEN ARE AT THE TOP, — and some of the most virtuous and intelligent at the bottom. During the last war we suddenly saw men hurried up into the highest social positions. Had they suddenly reformed from evil habits, or graduated in science, or achieved some good work for society? No, they simply had obtained a government contract.

This accounts for the utter chagrin which people feel at the treatment they receive when they lose their property. Hold up your head amid financial disaster like a Christian! Fifty thousand subtracted from a good man leaves how much? Honor, truth, faith in God; triumphant hope; and a kingdom of ineffable glory, over which he is to reign forever and ever.

If the owner of millions should lose a penny out of his pocket would he sit down on a curstone and cry? And shall a man possessed of everlasting fortunes wear himself out with grief because he has lost worldly treasure? You have only lost that in which hundreds of wretched misers surpass you; and you have saved that which the Cæsars, and the Pharaohs, and the Alexanders could never afford.

And yet society thinks differently, and you see the most intimate friendships broken up as the consequence of financial embarrassments. You say to some one "How is your friend?" The man looks bewildered and says "I do not know." You reply "Why, you used to be intimate?" "Well," says the man, "Our friendship has been dropped." The man has failed.

Proclamation has gone forth: "We sets must go up and plain apparel must come down," and the question is "How does the coat fit?" not "Who wears it?" The power that bears the ticks of excited population stand down our streets, and rocks the world of commerce, and

THROUGH ALL NATIONS, Trans-Atlantic and Old-Atlantic, is clothes. It decides the distinctions of respect; and how long the dress shall be totally black; and when it may splice into shots of grieft on silk, calico or gingham. Men die in good circumstances, but by reason of extravagant funeral expenses are well nigh insolvent before they get buried. Many men would not die at all if they had to wait until they could afford it.

Wrong fashion is productive of a most ruinous strife. The expenditure of many households by adjusted by what their neighbors have, not by what they themselves can afford to have; and the great anxiety is as to who shall have the finest house and the most costly carriage. The weapons used in the warfare of social life are not Minie rifles and Dahlgren guns, and Hotchkiss shells, but charts, and mirrors, and vases, and Gobelin and Axminster. Many household establishments are like racing steamboats propelled at the utmost strain and risk, and just coming to a terrific explosion. "Who cares," say they, "if we only come out ahead."

There is no one cause to-day of more financial embarrassment and of more dishonesties than this determination at all hazards to live as well as or better than other people. There are persons who will risk their eternity upon one

pier mirror, or who will dash out the splendors of heaven to get another trinket.

"My house is too small," "But," says some one, "you cannot pay for a larger."

"Never mind that, my friends have a better residence and so will I." "A dress of that style and material I must have. I cannot afford it by a great deal, but who cares for that?" My neighbor had one from that pattern, and I must have one!" There are scores of men in the dungeons of the penitentiary who

ASKED HONOR BUSINESS, EVERYTHING,

in the effort to shine like others. Though the heavens fall they must be "in fashion."

The most famous frauds of the day have resulted from this feeling. It keeps hundreds of men struggling for their commercial existence. The trouble is that some are caught and incarcerated in their larceny be small. If it be great they escape and build their castles on the Rhine. Men get into jail, not because they steal, but because they did not steal enough.

Again: Wrong fashion makes people unnatural and untrue. It is a factory from which has come forth more hollow pretenses and unmeaning flatteries and hypocrisies than the Lowell mills ever turned out shawls and garments. Fashion is the greatest of all liars. It has made society insincere. You know not what to believe. When people ask you to come, do you not know whether they want you to come. When they send their regards, you do not know whether it is an expression of their hearts, or an external civility. We have learned to take almost everything at a discount. World's sent "not at home" when they are only too lazy to dress themselves. They say "The turnips has just gone out," when in truth they have had no rain in it all winter. They apologize for the unusual barrenness of their table when they never eat any better. They decry their most luxurious entertainments to win a shower of approval. They apologize for their appearance, as though it were unusual, when always at home they look just so. They would make you believe that some nice sketch on the wall was the work of a master painter. "It was hideous and once hung on the walls of a castle; and a duke gave it to their grandfather. People will not lie about anything. People will lie about a picture.

ON A SMALL ISLE ONE

we must make the world believe that we are allies, and our life becomes a chisel at a counterfeited and a sham. Few people are really natural and unaffected. When I say this I do not mean to sum cultured manners. It is right that we should have more admiration for the sculptured marble than for the unheaved block of quarry. I ram many circles in life fashion has driven out vivacity and enthusiasm. A green dignity instead beats about the room and iceberg grinds against iceberg. You must not laugh outright; it is vulgar. You must smile; you must not dash rapidly across the room, you must glide. There is a round of books, and grins, and flatteries, and mambys and abs, and simperings, and namby pambyism—a word of which is not worth one good, round, honest peal of laughter. From such a hollow round the tortured

guest retires at the close of the evening and assures his host that he has enjoyed himself.

This social life has been contorted and deformed until, in some mountain cabin where rustics gather to the quilting or the apple-peeling, there is more good cheer than in all the frescoed icehouses of the metropolis. We want, in all the higher circles of society, more warmth of heart and naturalness of behavior and not so many refrigerators.

Again: Wrong fashion is incompatible with happiness. Those who depend for their comfort upon the admiration of others are subject to frequent disappointment. Somebody will criticize their appearance or surpass them in brilliancy, and will receive more attention. Oh, the jealousy and detraction, and heart-burnings of those who move in this bewitched maze!

POOR BUTTERFLIES!

Fright wings do not always bring happiness. "She that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth." The revelations of the night are only the occasional droppings out of disquietude that are, underneath, like the stars of heaven for multitude, but like the demons of the pit for hate. The misery that will to-night in the cellar cuddle up in the straw is not so utter as the princely disquietude which stalks through splendid drawing-rooms brooding over the sights and odors of luxurious life. The bitterness of life seems not so uniting when drunk out of a pewter mug as when it pours from the clasped lips of a golden chalice.

In the sharp crack of the voluntary's pesto, putting an end to his earthly misery, I hear the confirmation that in a hollow, fastidious life there is no peace.

Again: devotion to wrong fashion is productive of physical disease, mental instability, and spiritual withering. Apoplexy, insomnium, to keep out the cold and the rain, or so fitted upon the person that the functions of life are restrained, and hours filled with excitement and feasting, free draughts of wine that make one not beastly intoxicated, but only fashionably drunk, and luxuriously idle are the instruments by which this unendurable life pushes its disciples into valitudinarianism and the grave. Along the walkways of prosperous life goes knowing—and such harvests as are reaped! Matera media has been exhausted to find cures for these physiological devastations. Ulcers, cancers, consumptions, gout and almost every infirmity in all the realm of pathology, have been the penalties paid. To counteract the damage pharmacy has gone forth with medicament, panacea, elixir, emulsion, salve, and cataplasma.

A SCIENTIFIC SECRET.

An effective method of petrifying animal bodies was claimed by Dr. G. B. Massedaghia, a distinguished Padua chemist who died more than forty years ago. The secret of the process was left for his legitimate heirs, who have only recently been found. The discovery so long locked up is now eagerly sought, and large sums have been offered for it—thus far unsuccessfully.

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for the balance of the season my stock of Heating Stoves, consisting of Self Feeders, Base Burners, Drum and Parlor Cooking Stoves, I have also on hand a full selection of

COOKING STOVES & RANGES

TINWARE, GRANITE, IRON & JAPANNED WARE, STOVE PIPES, ELBOWS, STOVE BOARDS, LAMPS &c.

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Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are pre-eminent.

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Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gut and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

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